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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/483,185	01/14/2000	FRANCISCO CORELLA	10991054-1	8069

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EXAMINER

BROWN, CHRISTOPHER J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2134

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/483,185	Applicant(s) CORELLA, FRANCISCO	
	Examiner Christopher J. Brown	Art Unit 2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-13,15,16 and 18-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-13,15,16 and 18-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                                                                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                                                | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/23/05, 8/31/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 8/29/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues with respect to claim 1 that Riggins US 6,233,341 does not teach a directory for short-term authorization information related to the user. As the Examiner as stated in the preceding office actions, Riggins teaches short-term authorization information, and that it is widely accepted that information on computers is stored in directories. The applicant also argues that Riggins does not teach binding the information of the long-term certificate to the short-term certificate and authorization information.

The examiner points to Riggins column 15, lines 10-35, which state "the temporary certificate server retrieves the long-term certificate into the package"...."uses the private key to generate a signature for the items appended the package" thus Riggins teaches binding the long-term certificate information with the short-term certificate.

The applicant argues that Asay US 5, 903,882 does not teach a short-term certificate that is not subject to revocation. The applicant's argument relies on the statement that Asay teaches in certain circumstances, the certificate *is* subject to revocation. The applicant admits in the argument, and cites column 3 lines 1-4 that Asay also teaches in other circumstances that Asay's certificate is NOT subject to revocation. The examiner asserts that by teaching both revocation, and non-revocation as the applicant admits, Asay is sufficient to meet the limitations in claim 1.

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The applicant argues that Riggins teaches away because it cites a revocation list. The examiner cites column 10 lines 38-57, and column 13 lines 40-52. Similar to Asay, Riggins provides for certificates, that have reached their expiration point, not to be listed on the CRL. Riggins teaches only certificates which have not yet expired are listed on the CRL. Similar to Asay, Riggins the teaching of both revocation and non-revocation is sufficient to meet a reasonable expectation of success for the suggested combination, as well as to meet the limitations in claim 1.

The previous office action is repeated below, modified only to comply with the applicant's sighting that Claims 1, and 13 are rejected based on the combination of Chapman in view of Riggins in view of Asay due to the previous amendment including the limitations of claims 5, and 17, into claims 1, and 13.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman US 6,058,484 in view of Riggins US 6,233,341.

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As per claims 1, 4 13, and 16 Chapman discloses a certificate authority issuing a long-term public key identity certificate (certificate) that binds a public key of the user to long term identification information (identifying information) related to the user, (Col 7 lines 57-67).

Chapman does not disclose a short-term public key certificate.

Riggins discloses a certificate authority (global server) for issuing a short term public key credential certificate (certificates that are short lived), (Col 3 lines 33-43). The certificate binds the public key of the user to long term identification information (long term certificate) and to short term authorization information (validity information, name, serial number), (Col 15 lines 13-35). The user presents this short term certificate to an application (web server) for authorization, (Col 14 lines 25-35). The client demonstrates knowledge of a private key corresponding to the public key in the certificate, (Col 2 lines 35-48).

It would be obvious to modify Chapman's PKI system with a short term certificate of Riggins to keep a Certificate Revocation list small in order to reduce network traffic.

Asay discloses that a certificate that becomes invalid by age need not be on the schedule of the CRL, because the age has already rendered the short term certificate invalid, (Col 3 lines 1-4).

It would be obvious to modify the previous Chapman-Riggins PKI system with Asay's CRL to enable reduced network traffic.

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As per claim 3, and 15 Chapman does not disclose a short term certificate.

Riggins discloses that the expiration date is sufficiently short (limited amount of time), (Col 3 lines 33-38).

As per claims 6, and 18, Chapman does not disclose a short term certificate.

Riggins discloses a short term certificate in a non structured form, (Fig 13).

As per claims 8, and 20, Chapman discloses using a X.509 certificate, (Col 8 lines 33-43). Chapman does not disclose a shot term certificate.

Riggins discloses a short term certificate, (Col 3 lines 33-43).

It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Chapman's x.509 with Riggins's short term certificate, because the 509 format is supported by a number of different protocols, (Chapman Col 8 line 43), and the short term certificate need not be checked by CRLs.

As per claims 10, and 22, Chapman discloses memory, (Col 9 line 2). The long term certificate must be stored in the directory to be retrieved.

**Claims 7, 9, 19, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman US 6,058,484 in view of Riggins US 6,233,341 in view of Howell US 5,276,901.**

As per claims 7, and 19, Chapman-Riggins discloses a short term certificate. Chapman-Riggins does not disclose a structured certificate.

Howell discloses a certificate with access restricted folders contained therein (Col 5 lines 23-30).

It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Chapman-Riggins with Howell's restricted access to increase security.

As per claims 9, and 21, Chapman-Riggins discloses using a short term X.509 certificate, (Chapman Col 8 lines 33-43).

Howell discloses restricted folders, (Col 5 line 23).

It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Chapmans x.509 with Howell's restricted folders, because the 509 format is supported by a number of different protocols, (Col 8 line 43), and the restricted folders add a measure of security.

**Claims 11, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman US 6,058,484 in view of Riggins US 6,233,341 in view of Maruyama US 6,393,563.**

As per claims 11, and 23 Chapman-Riggins does not disclose a smart card.

Maruyama disclose a private key may be stored on a smartcard, (Col 1 line 20, 53-56).

It would be obvious to modify the Chapman-Riggins combination with Maruyama's smart card, because the smart card increases the security of key storage.

**Claims 12, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chapman US 6,058,484 in view of Riggins US 6,233,341 in view of Kausik US 6,263,446.**

As per claims 12, and 24, Chapman-Riggins does not disclose a software wallet.

Kausik discloses storing a private key in a software wallet, (Col 4 lines1-6).

It would be obvious to modify the Chapman-Riggins combination with Kausik's software wallet because the wallet increases the security of key storage.

### *Conclusion*

**3. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher J. Brown whose telephone number is (571)272-3833. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Morse can be reached on (571)272-3838. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.




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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Christopher J. Brown

11/4/05



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